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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Money sent us otherwise than by registere sev erder, express order, or draft on Nex

York, will be at the risk of the sender.

Agents.—The National Tribune has many feer canvassers, and they are generally hones and faithful; but persons who confide their subscrip-tions to them must be their ewn judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on the

Addresses, Benewals, etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscribes should in every case give the old as well as the new

Correspondence. Correspondence is solicite from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, and Military matters, and letter to the Editor will always receive prompt attention Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do no return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guar antee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTE JOHN MCELROY. ROBERT W. SHOPPELI

BYRON ANDREWS. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 24, 1899

Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W. NATIONAL TRIBUNE HEADQUARTERS

TRIBUNE at the National Encampmen will be at Parlor 23, Continental Hotel. All veterans, with their wives and fami lies, are cordially invited to call on us there They are invited to make appointments to meet their comrades and acquaintances, and have their mail, etc., sent there. This will be a great convenience to them in the

FREE TICKETS TO THE ENCAMPMENT

We have arranged to give free tickets, round trip, to the National Encampment as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

We append below a list of places, with the each, which will be required to secure the respective round trip tickets:

Beaver Falls, Pa...
East Liverpool, O...
East Palestine, O... Enon. Pa..... New Brighton, Pa..... Rochester, Pa.
Steubenville, O.
Washington, Pa. Wellsville, O... New York City... Harrisburg, Pa... Tyrone, Pa... Bellefonte, Pa., via Tyrone.... Bellefonte, Pa., via L. & T. Branch.... Belletonte, Pa., via L. & I. Branch... Lock Hayen, Pa... Williamsport, Pa. Tomhicken, Pa., Wilkesbarre, Pa., via Harrisburg... Wilkesbarre, Pa., via Tomhicken and Pottsville. Warren, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.... Johnstown, Pa..... Elmira, N. Y... Penn Yann, N. Y... Stanley, N. Y. Canandaigua, N V Sodus Point, N. Y.... Newark, N. Y.... Washington, D. C.....

THINK of having for Commissioner of Pensions a man who regards every veteran as a greedy, cunning impostor, and every veteran's widow as an immoral adventuress.

THE Supreme Court ought to be at once convened to review the decision of a Chicago Judge that a woman is insane be cause she punctured her husband's tire with a hatpin in order to keep him at home This attacks the very foundation of our liberties. If the husband and wife are one person, why has she not the right to puncture her own tire if she wants to?

GEN. PANDO says that he and his fellow Generals begged their "Government for one dictated peace to the United States." There are many of us who keenly regret that the alleged request of the Spanish Generals was not granted. One month more of war would have given us not only the Carolines and Ladrones, but the Canary and Balearic Islands, and the stronghold of Ceuta, on the Mediterranean. The war ended a month too soon.

IT is a very significant feature that in spite of the advancing age and increasing disabilities of the veterans, the average annual value of the pensions is being steadily reduced. Under Gen. Harrison's Administration the annual average value of the pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, was \$116.20. Lochren reduced it to \$109.29. Last year Evans got it down to \$108.11. Remember that, with fewer pensions on the roll, this means a general reduction of allowance to every pensioner,

THE JURY.

Comrades, remember that this is now the jury before whom we must file all evidence that we have regarding the administration of the Pension Bureau by Henry Clay

COL. R. B. BROWN, Zanesville, O. All communications, etc., from Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Michigan. COL. H. B. CASE, Chattanooga, Tenn. communications from comrades

COMRADE CHAS. CLARK ADAMS, 112 cooked statistics.
Water street, Boston, Mass. All communications from comrades in the New England States

GEN. JOHN PALMER, Albany, N. Y. All

COL. JOHN W. BURST, Sycamore, Ill.

to them, comrades.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. G.A.R. Excursions From Philadelphia.

A number of excursions to the battlefields have been arranged for the accommoda" by the "Departmental rules" from doing ion of veterans visiting the G. A. R. National Encampment at Philadelphia in Septemmany things that he wanted to do, and her. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can furnish tickets for any of these excursions from that these rules should be blamed, not he. Philadelphia and return for a club of the following number of yearly subscribers respect. He has had his literary bureau repeat this

Gettysburg and return to Philadelphia-club of 16. Washington and return to Philadelphia-club of 16. Baltimore and return to Philadelphia-club of 16.

Old Point Comfort and return to Philadelphia, via Baltimore or Washington and camer from those points-club of 23. Richmond and return to Philadelphia-club of 30.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. have arranged a very comprehensive and desirable trip from Philadelphia to Gettysburg, Pen-Mar, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Washington, Baltimore and return to Philadelphia—club of 23.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT The following is the abstract of his forthoming report given out to the press by commissioner Evans:

The report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, shows total disbursements of \$138,-253,923, leaving a balance of \$1.857,188 in the Treasury out of the \$140,000,000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30 was 991,519, a decrease of 2,195. There were 40,991 names added to the roll and 43,186 dropped. The report shows the pension roll is decreasing. Of those dropped 34,345 were because of death and 8,841 because of remarriage,

of death and 8,841 because of remarriage, minors attaining their majority, failure to claim pension, and other causes.

Under the general law there were 1,412 claims filed and 3,624 allowed. There were 6,184 original widows' claims filed and 4,246 allowed. The war with Spain brought a total of 16,986 claims, of which number but 295 have been allowed.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, original invalid pensions to the number of 6,860

The Headquarters of THE NATIONAL invalid pensions to the number of 6,860 were filed and 20,641 allowed. There were 13.845 original widows' claims under this act filed and 12,185 granted. Out of 34,330 applications for increase under the general law 22.460 were granted, and out of 31,770 applicants for increase under the act of 1890 25,603 were granted. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of immense crowd that will attend the National 111,387 claims filed, 98,054 certificate

During the year 63 attorneys were disbarred, 10 suspended, two dropped, and one application for admission to practice revoked. The total number of attorneys standing disbarred July 1, 1899, is 1,163.

Like everything else furnished by Mr. Evans for publication this is cunningly misleading.

The most outrageously misleading featpremiums for clubs of yearly subscribers to ure is the crafty juxtaposition made of the number of claims filed and the number of allowances. The natural implication number of yearly subscribers set opposite of this is that the Bureau has acted promptly and liberally upon the claims filed. granting a very large proportion of them. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and the falsehood is made direct and palpable by the statement that "out of a total of 111,387 claims filed 98,054 certificates were issued."

> He distinctly tries to convey the impression that he was so far up with his work, and so liberal in his adjudications, as to allow 98 out of every 111 claims filed in the office during the year just ended.

> How can he possibly reconcile this statement with his previous one that during the year only 40,991 names were added to the roll?

For what and to whom were those re maining 57,054 certificates issued?

This was much more than half the total number of certificates issued, and the remarkable discrepancy exposes to any thinking man his whole scheme of artful jugglery with pension statistics.

the close correspondence of the number to see that he has figured from the first to make a showing of a considerable reduction of the numbers on the pension roll, and is able to point to 2,195 less than there were at the time of making his last report.

To this cruel end everything else has had to bend. No matter that the veterans and their widows have grown much older and more needy; no matter how loudly their are and decrepitude clamor for the aid the Government pledged them: no matter that, in his last report, he estimated that fully 75,000 had as yet been unable to secure any pensions whatever; no matter how much proof they have piled up in the dusty one of them could get on the roll except month more of war. We could then have through the grave of some deceased comrade. It is monstrous!

> He reports that he turned back into the Treasury \$1,857,188 of the money which This would have put on the roll more than charged. 18,500 of them at \$8 a month, if Mr. Evans had not allowed his keen desire to figure as a reformer and an economist to chill any promptings toward mercy and justice. To return to Mr. Evans's sharp juggling with "claims filed" and "claims allowed." The truth is that very few-almost none-

of the allowances were of claims filed so recently as this or last year. The fortunate few were those who had enormous influence behind them. In his last report ous in its strictures on the veterans, said to Mr. Evans said that on Jan. 15, 1898, a prominent G.A.R. comrade recently: there were 651,668 claims pending, of which about 200,000 were "originals," Evans has been industriously juggling to roll, and allowed him to turn back \$1.857 .-188 of the appropriation to the Treasury,

2.195. The whole of the chicanery, the wretched subterfuges, the cunning tricks of pretending to grant pensions, and yet denying them to tens of thousands of sadly-waiting claimants is told in that table of artfully

UNDER MR. EVANS'S ORDERS.

No claim carrying any considerable amount of arrears is admitted until every communications from comrades in New amount of arrears is admitted until every York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsyl-conceivable pretext for delay has been resorted to, and in the majority of instances rejection follows. As an evidence that by some Senator, Representative, or other communications from comrades in Hi-nois, Wisconsin, and the country west Evans is not the soldiers' friend, rejections person of influence. The chances are number thousands and admissions hun-Upon the representations of these five dreds, so that one of the largest sections comrades to the President, and their report in the office is the Rejected Letter Section to the National Encampment, will depend of the Board of Review. This body of tuted under the pretext of examining the whether Henry Clay Evans is retained, and clerks do nothing but write letters to attorthe present odious policy of the Pension neys and claimants in rejected cases. This Bureau continued. Present your evidence section was unknown until Evans had been in office a year.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Another candidate for Commander-in Chief has been presented to the attention of the comrades. The Department of Missouri solicits the honor for Past Department Commander Leo Raisseur. This is not unexpected. It has been known for years that the Missouri comrades were anxious for Comrade Raisseur's election to that high office, and that they were only waiting the ripeness of time to bring him out. They have seemingly come to the conclusion that

this is their year. Comrade Raisseur was born in Germany in 1844, and brought by his parents to this country when an infant. When but 17 years old he was selected as the spokesman of a band of Union Germans in St. Louis who were opposed to the secession movement, and he attempted to present their views at a public meeting called to "consider the political situation." But the rebels dominated the meeting, and would not let him speak, when he and his friends withdrew, organized a meeting in another place and expressed their Union sentiments. He enlisted at once in one of the regiments formed, and served through the war, comng out in 1865 as Major of the 30th Mo. and having held every grade below that rank. He is a member of Frank P. Blair Post of St. Louis, and has been a tireless worker in the G.A.R. He was Department Commander in 1891, and Judge-Advocate-General under Commander-in-Chief Adams. He is a fine lawyer, a forceful speaker, and has occupied a seat on the bench in Missouri with the greatest credit

ONE OF HENRY CLAY EVANS'S FAVOR-ITES.

We should be exceedingly harsh and ample, and brand the whole body of Special the Bureau knows that there have been Examiners of the Pension Bureau as of the a multitude issued, both written and verbal. type of the one who is now in jail in Washington awaiting punishment for the brutal murder of a little girl, accompanied with of enmity to every pensioner, and influence details of peculiar and revolting foulness. Yet if the miscreant had been a pensioner put on paper. or a pension attorney, Mr. Evans would have made the country ring with it as a missioner are the main trouble-not the fair specimen of the classes with whom he rules has to deal.

Mr. Evans can not escape just criticism for this man,-Benjamin Snell,-whose week was the sending to President Mcatrocity has shocked the whole country. Kinley of a memorial requesting Com-It was at first stated that Snell was born in missioner Evans's removal, and which Vermont. This seems not to be true, but was signed by Senator Lucien Baker, of that he was born in Georgia, where his Kansas; five members of Congress from parents and brothers and sisters still reside. that State Representatives Curtis, Bow-He was brought up in that section, and ersock, Miller, and Calderhead. This Another crushing exposure is made by was one of the Hoke Smith crowd. It does was supplemented by a similar request not appear whether he was in the rebe added to the roll with the number dropped army, but in all probability he was. At Department of Kansas, G.A.R., and which by reason of death or other causes. It all events, he was appointed in the Pension needs but very moderate perceptive powers Bureau, and rapidly promoted, while veterans in all sections of the State. It Union veterans and their widows were being was the most unanimous expression that reduced or turned out. This was not at all because of his superiority as a clerk. The general consensus of opinion among those who worked with him is that he was decidedly inferior as a clerk. Besides, his burg to deliver them in person to the Presi personal appearance was unprepossessing, and his manners and conversation displeasing. His reputation was exceedingly bad. He was openly accused of nameless practices, and he was a frequenter of low doggeries and a participant in their drunker brawls. But he was filled with zeal against executant of any scheme against them pigeon-holes of the Pension Bureau, not and their pensions. There seems to be nothing else to account for the remarkable favor he enjoyed from Commissioners Lochren and Evans, and his assignment to the coveted and lucrative position of Special Examiner, where far better clerks Congress had given him to pay off the than he, far better men and Union veterans just claims of the veterans and their widows. of honorable record, were reduced or dis-

If Mr. Evans exercises anything like the espionage upon his clerks that he does upon veterans and their widows he must have known all about this man's utter vileness from the day he entered office. Yet he kept him and signally favored him.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS EVENINGS.

The Washington correspondent of a leading paper, which has been quite venom-

"O, yes, you see a halo about everything connected with the old veterans, but we get These have been pending all the way from a good opportunity to learn quite another three up to 37 years, and with this mass phase. You see, the Commissioner of Pensions spends much of his evenings down on make up his showing of 98,054 certificates, Newspaper Row, among the correspondents, which yet added but 40,991 names to the and he furnishes us with a great deal of matter showing up the real character of the veterans, and he has the papers and cases and cut down the number of pensioners to prove all that he says."

> The name of this correspondent and of his paper can be given, if necessary. Here is a charming picture for the comrades to contemplate: the Commissioner of Pensions nightly haunting Newspaper Row to disseminate slanders against them

No matter what Mr. Evans may say publicly, his private instructions to the clerks in the office are to the effect that no claim shall receive attention inside of two years after its filing, unless it is called up very great that the claimant will either die before his claim is reached, or during the tedious circumlocution that is then instievidence and calling for further proof.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY expects to be at the National Encampment Sept. 5.

HE MAKES HIS OWN RULES.

Mr. Evans told the National G.A.R. Pension Committee that he was prevented statement through the press. If it were true, then he was accusing his official superior, the Secretary of the Interior, and was guilty of insubordination. But, like most of Mr. Evans's pleas, it is untrue. While, theoretically and officially, all the rules and regulations of the Departments are the orders of the Secretaries at the head, they are practically and actually the work of the Commissioners of the different Bueaus. For example, the Interior Department consists of the Bureaus of Patents, Pensions, General Land Office, Indian Affairs, Education, Railroads, Geological Survey, and Census. At the head of each of these eight subdivisions is a Commissioner, who is supposed to be an expert in his particular branch, and to devote himself to the study of its needs and requirements. He prepares and issues rules for the govern ment of his special Bureau. He signs these rules himself. They are presented to the Secretary for approval, but this is usually the merest formality. The Secretary can have only the most general knowledge of the widely varying functions of the different Bureaus. His duty is simply to indicate a general policy, and hear the appeals from the acts of his subordinates.

The rules under which the Pension Bureau is running are largely contained in a book issued from the Government Printing Office, which has on its first page the following note:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1898. SIR: I have approved, and return here-ith, the Treatise on the Practice of the Pension Bureau, which was submitted by ou personally for my consideration. Very respectfully C. N. BLISS. Secretary.

The Commissioner of Pensions At the end of the 126 pages of printed matter is signed: "H. Clay Evans, Com-

missioner." That was over a year ago. Since then Mr. Evans has issued a host of rules, each one more stringent than its predecessor and which he has not taken the trouble to present to the Secretary for approval The Secretary once called his attention to this breach of official decorum in a sharp note, but still there has not been a rule presented to the Secretary for more than six unjust to follow Henry Clay Evans's ex- months, while every one connected with It is the latter which are the most dangerous for they breathe the Commissioner's spirit the clerks by words that he would not dare

The character and animus of the Com-

DEMAND EVANS'S REMOVAL,

The most important event of the past was indorsed by Republican editors and ever emanated from the State.

The documents were sent to Commander Joseph W. Kay, of the Department of New York, who made a special journey to Platts-

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Gen. Shafter gives an interesting official eport of the strength and casualties of the two regiments just returned from the Philip-

1ST NEB.

Total commonwealth control control control	100 5 44 14 14
Total enlisted joined regiment	1.246
Discharged	325
Killed and died of wounds	33
Died of disease	25
	70.00
Drowned	1
Deserted	2
Transferred	5
Remaining for muster-out	855
Total commissioned	46
Promoted from ranks	18
Resigned	15
Discharged	2
Killed and died of wounds	3
Remaining for muster-out	44
10TH PA.	
Total enlisted	876
Discharged	103
Killed and died of wounds	
Killed and died of wounds	15
Died of disease	. 6
Transferred	16
Remaining for muster-out	733
Total commissioned	35
Promoted from ranks	5
Resigned	6
	- 59

This is a very gratifying showing. It is particularly complimentary to the material of which the regiments were composed that only two men deserted out of the 1st Neb.'s 1.216, and not one out of the 10th Pa.'s 876. The healthfulness of the climate of the Philippines, the excellence of medical attendance, and the care given to camp sanitation are all abundantly testified to by the fact that the 1st Neb. only lost 25 by disease, and the 10th Pa. but one officer and six

men. INFORMATION direct from the White House is to the effect that a number of prominent Ohio Republicans have informed the President that unless Evans is removed there will be great doubt about carrying the State this Fall. They say that they have never seen the veterans and their sons and sons-in-law so incensed as they are now by Evans's rasping "smartness" and incessant nagging. Similar representations have been made from other great States in the interior.

COMMISSIONER EVANS'S rule in the Pension Bureau is imitated from that of the Southern slave drivers. Not one of the men and women under him dare say his or her soul is his or her own. It is a tyranny hitherto unknown in any Department or Bureau in Washington.

Many of the tribes are the richest per capita of any people in the country.



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SYNOPSIS.

Si and Shorty return to their regiment, which they find encamped on the side of Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga. They were ordered to bring with them a batch of boyish recruits, whom they succeed in getting through, after some lively experiences on the road. The recruits are divided up among the companies—Co. Q

The First Day of the Atlanta Campaign.

As usual, it seemed to the boys of the 200th Ind. that they had only lain down when the bugie blew the reveille on the morning of May 3, 1864.

The vigilant Orderly-Sergeant was at once on his feet, rousing the other "noncoms" to get the men up.

Si and Shorty rose promptly, and, experienced campaigners as they were, were in a moment ready to march anywhere or do anything as long as their rations and

do anything as long as their rations and their cartridges held out.



SI EXECUTES THE COLONEL'S ORDERS WITH ALACRITY.

The supply of rations and cartridges | "grind" on one of the teasers of new recruits were the only limitations Sherman's silenced him, and encouraged the boys, veterans knew. Their courage, their willingness, their ability to go any distance, familiar hills and woods, unpeopled by ingness, their ability to go any distance, fight and whip anything that breathed had no limitations. They had the supremest confidence in themselves and their leaders, and no more doubt of their final success than they had that the sun would rise in the morning.

I familiar hills and woods, unpeopled by masses of enemies, the shivery "2-o'clock-in-the-morning-feeling" vanished from the boys' hearts, and was succeeded by eagerness to see the redoubtable rebels, of whom so much had been said.

The companies formed up into the region of the parade ground, the Colonel

Vigorous, self-reliant manhood never ment on the parade ground, the Colonel mounted his horse, took his position on the and file of Sherman's army in the Spring and file of Sherman's army in the Spring

of 1864.
Si and Shorty had only partially undressed when they lay down. Their shoes, hats and blouses were with their haversacks under their heads. Instinctively, as their eyes opened, they reached for them and put them on.

That was a little trick only learned by hard service.

The partners started in to rouse their bys. As soon as these were fairly awake became greatly excited. They had to sleep bubbling over with the moentousness of the coming day, and now hat day had opened. There was a frantic scrambling for

clothing, which it was impossible for them to find in the pitchy darkness. There were exclamations of boyish ill-temper at the 200th Injianny don't need no help to mash all the rebel cavalry this side o' the brimstone lakes," SI answered proudly. "Much obliged to you, all the same." "Capt. McGillicuddy," commanded the Colonel, as they advanced beyond where the picket-line had been, "deploy your company on both sides of the road, and take the their failure. They thought the enemy were right upon them, and every instant was vital. Monty Scruggs and Alf Rusell could not wait to dress, but rushed for heir guns the first thing, and buckled their cartridge-boxes.

"Gid Mackall, you've got on my shoes," screamed Harry Josyln. "I can't find 'em nowhere, and I laid 'em down right beside

Take 'em off this minute.' me. Take em oft this minute.

"Hain't got your shoes on; can't find but
one o' my own," snorted Gid in reply.

"You helter-skelter little fly-up-the-crick,

you never know where your own things are, and you lose everybody else's."
"There's my shoe," exclaimed Harry, a "There's my shoe," exclaimed Harry, as he stumbled over one.
"No; that's mine. Let it alone—give it to me," yelled Gid, and in an instant the two were locked_together in one of their the what's the matter with him?" he asked usual fights.

snatched them apart, cuffed them, "Him and his hors's wore out and asleep," answered Shorty, after a minute's study. "Look at his head and his hoss's." Si snatched them apart, cuffed them, and lighted a bit of candle, which he kept for emergencies, to help them and the rest find their things. He improved the occa-sion to lecture them as to the way they should do in the future.

After awakening him, Shorty had calmed down the excited little Pete, found his

shoes and other clothes for him, and seen hat he put them on properly." "Have everything all right at startin", d he, "and you'll be all right for You'll have plenty o' time. The said he the day. You'll hav rebels'll wait for us. 'Ain't them them, right out there?" asked

Pete nervously, pointing to the banks of blackness out in front.

"No; them's the same old cedar thickets with a stone and wake him up." they wuz when you went to bed. They hain't changed a mite durin' the night, except that they've got some dew on 'em. You must git over seein' bouggers wherever t's dark. We'll build a fire and cook one breakfast, and git a good ready for sartin'. You must eat all you kin, for you'll need all you kin hold before the day's "We'll look out for that. Go ahead," on must git over seein' bouggers wherever 's dark. We'll build a fire and cook you'll need all you kin hold before the day's

Si was employed the same way in quieting down the rest, seeing that every one was properly clothed and had all his equipments, and then he gathered them around a little fire to boil their coffee and broil a piece of fresh heaf for their breakfast. a little fire to boil their coffee and broil a piece of fresh beef for their breakfast. He had the hardest work getting them to pay attention to this, and eat all they could. They were so wrought up over the idea that the battle would begin at any minute that the sound of a distant bugle or any noise the sound of a distant bugle or any noise. The rebel whiled his horse about, fired his more about, fired his horse about his horse about his high fired his high fired his horse about his high fired his horse about high fired his horse about his high fired his horse about his high fired his horse about high fired his horse about high fired his high fired mear would bring them up standing, to the utter disregard of their meal.

"Take it cool, boys, and eat all you kin," he admonished them. "It's generally a long time between meals sich times as "Fire!" shouted St.

and took position behind trees. The rebels came plunging on.

"Fire!" shouled St.

The guns of the squad crashed almost together. The bullets seemed to strike near, but without taking effect on any one of the rebels, who seemed to catch sight of the rest of Co. Q coming over the crest. They whirled their horses around, and started back on a sharp trot, while the boys were reloading. these, and the more you eat now the longer ou kin go without.

But the boys could not calm themselves.
"There, ain't that rebel cavalry galloping and yelling?" one exclaimed; and they all sprang to their feet and stared into the

"No," said Shorty, with as much soorn as he could express with his mouthful of the last issue of soft bread that he was to get. "Set down. That's only the Double Canister Battery goin' to water Their Dutch bugler can't speak good English, his haufe only come to this country at the Duten bugler can't speak good English, his bugle only come to this country at the beginning o' the war, and he's got a bad cold in his head besides. Nobody kin understand his calls but the battery boys, and they won't have no other. They swear they've the best bugler in the army."

"Set down! Set down, I tell you." Si reneated storely "and swalles all the."

"All right, Cap. Back they go, "shouted Si, leading forward his squad in a heavy-footed run down the road. They soon came to an opening of somewhat level ground, made by the clearing around a cabin.

The rebel squad halted beyond the cornfields, turned about, and opened fire. "Holy smoke, look there," gasped Monty repeated sternly, "and swaller all the grub you kin hold. That's your first business, and it's just as much your business as it is STOP takling about "Lo, the poor Indian."
tany of the tribes are the richest per capita any people in the country.

I any people in the country.

I any people in the country.

uggested Shorty.
The boys looked at him in amagement.

with stirring notes.

"Put on your things. Don't be in a hurry. Put on everything just right, so's it won't fret or chafe you during the march. it won't fret or chafe you during the march. You'll save time by takin' time now."
He inspected the boys carefully as it grew lighter, showed them how to adjust their blanket-rolls and canteens and heavy haver-sacks so as to carry to the best advantage, examined their guns, and saw that each had his full allowance of cartridges.

"Here comes meat for the rebel cavalry," shouted one of the older members of the company, as SI brought his squad up to take its place on the left of Co. Q.

"I wouldn't say much about rebel cav-

menting rebel cavalry out there beyond the hills," they called out to the regiment. "Drop onto 'em, and mash 'em. We'll be out there to help, if you need it."

"The 200th Injianny don't need no help

Shorty, indicating the rebel.

the road toward the videt.

"Kin we sneak up on him and git him?

The boys, to whom a rebel was a savage wolf, to be killed any way that he could be

caught, looked wonderingly at Si, who re

made by the clearing around a cabin.
The rebel squad halted beyond the cornfields, turned about, and opened fire.
"Holy smoke, look there," gasped Monty Seruggs, as a company of rebel cavalry come tearing over the hill in front, to the assistance of their comrades.

"I wouldn't say much about rebel cav-alry, if I was you, Wolf Greenleaf," Si ad-monished the joker. "Who was it down in Kentucky that was afraid to shoot at a rebel cavalryman, for fear it would make him mad, and he might do something?" The laugh that followed this old-time

They tried to obey, but an instant later Alf Russell, as other companies of rebels They fried to chey, but an instant later all leaped to their feet, as a volley of mule screeches mixed with human oaths and imprecations came up from a neighboring ravine.

"There! There's the rebels, sure "Yes, there's about a rijimint," Si answered coolly; "we'll need the most o' Co.

Taxine.

"There! There's the rebels, sure enough," they ejaculated dropping their coffee and meat and rushing for their guns.

"Come back and set down, and finish your breakfast," shouted Si. "That ain't no rebels. That's only the usual family row over the breakfast table between the mules and the teamsters,"

"Mules is kickin' because the teamsters don't wash their hands and put or, white aprons when they come to wait on 'em," suggested Shorty.

"Yes, there's about a ripimint," Si answered coolly; "we'll need the most o' Co. Q to 'tend to them. Here they come."

"Sergeant, what's all this disturbance you'r kicking up in camp?" said Capt. Medilleuddy playfully, as be deployed Co. Q. 'Can't you thee a quite walk out into the country, without stirring up the whole neighborhood?"

"They seem to've bin at home and expectin' us, Cap," grimned Si, as he pointed to the augmenting swarm of horsements."

"There does seem to be a tolerably full

use," answered the Captain with a shrug.

The boys looked at him in amagement, that he should jest at such a momentous time.

"There's the 'assembly' now," said Si, as the first streak of dawn on the mountaintop was greeted by the bugler at the 200th Ind.'s Headquarters, filling the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. There comes another rijiming the chill air mistake not. mint," remarked Si. The firing grew pretty noisy Si was delighted to see how naturally his

Si was delighted to see how naturally his boys took to their work. After the first flurry of excitement at confronting the yelling, galloping horde, they crouched down behind their fence-corners, and loaded and fired as deliberately as the older men.

"What sort of a breach of the peace is this you are committing, Capt. McGillicaddy?" asked Col. McIntire, coming up at the head of the 200th Ind. "And do you want some accomplices?"

"I believe if you'll give me another com-

"I believe if you'll give me another company I can make a rush across there and scatter those fellows," answered the Cap-

tain.

"All right. Take Co. A. Push them as far as you can, for the orders are to develop their strength at once. I'll follow close behind and help you develop, if you need

me."
An instant later the two companies rushed across the field, making a bewildering transformation in the rebels' minds from charging to being charged. The rebels were caught before they could complete their formation. There was a brief tumult of rushes and shots and yells, and they were pushed back through the woods, with some losses in killed and wounded and stampeded horses. stampeded horses.
Si had led his squad straight across the

field, against a group engaged in pulling down the fence. They were caught with-out their arms, and two were run down and captured. Palpitating with success, the boys rushed over to where the regiment was gathering itself together at the edge of the

woods on the brow of the ridge.

"Why don't they go ahead? What're they stoppin' for? The whole rijimint's up." Si asked, with a premonition of something wrong

ing wrong.
"Well, I should say there was something to stop for," answered Shorty, as they arrived where they could see, and found the whole country in front swarming with rebel cavalry as far as their eyes could reach.

"Great Scott," muttered Si, with troubled face, for the sight was appalling. "Is the whole Confederacy out there on hossback?"

"O, my, do we have to fight all them?" whimpered little Pete, scared as much by the leak or Shorty's face as at the array the look on Shorty's face as at the array.
"Shut up, Pete," said Shorty petulantly,
as a shell from a rebel battery shricked

through the woods with a frightful noise.
"Git behind this stump here, and lay your
gun acrost it. I'll stand beside you. Lon't shoot till you've a bead on a man. Keep quiet and listen to orders." A rebel brigade was rapidly preparing to

charge. It stretched out far beyond the flanks of the regiment.
"Steady, men! Keep cool!" rang out the clear, calm voice of the Colonel. "Don't fire till they come to that little run in the field, and then blow out the center of that

gang."
The brigade swept forward with a terrific yell. Si walked behind his squad, and saw that every muzzle was depressed to the The brigade came on grandly, until they

reached the rivulet, and then a scorching blast broke out from the muzzles of the 200th Ind., which made them reel and halt. Yells of "Close up, Alabamians!" "This way, Tennesseeans!" "Form on your colors, Georgians!" came from the rebels as the boys reloaded. Then all sounds were drowned in the rattling musketry, as the rebels began a hot fire from their saddles, in

rebels began a hot fire from their saddles, in answer to the Union musketry.

"Captain, they are moving out a brigade on either flank to take us in the rear," said Col. McIntire calmly to Capt. McGillicuddy.

"We'll have to fall back to the brigade. Pass the word along to retire slowly, firing as we go. The brigade must be near. You had better move your company over toward in front, they saw the "reserves," the "grand guard," and finally the pickets with their reserves drawn in, packed up ready for marching, and waiting for their regiments to come up, when they would fall-in.

"There's a h——I's mint of deviling, tormenting rebel envelve out there have detailed. had better move your company over toward the right, to meet any attack that may come from that direction. I'll send Co. A toward the other flank."

It was a perilous movement to make in It was a perilous movement to make in front of such overwhelming force. But the smoke curtained the manuver and the rebels only discovered it by the diminution of the fire in their front. Then they and the flanking brigades came on with ringing yells, and it seemed that the regiment was to be swept off the face of the earth. The 200th Ind. was not to be scared by yells, however and sent such a galling fire from however, and sent such a galling fire from front and flanks, that the rebel advance lost its rushing impetus. The regiment was reaching the edge of the woods. The clear fields would give the rebel cavalry its

advance. Keep a couple hundred yards ahead of the regiment."

"Hooray," said Si. "we're in the lead agin, and we'll keep it till the end o' the chapter. Co. Q, to the front and center." The Colonel's clear, penetrating tones rang above the turmoil:

"Attention, 200th Ind.! Every man for himself across the fields. Rally on the fence beyond." They advanced noiselessly over the crest f a ridge, and the squad, which gained a ttle on the rest, saw a rebel videt sitting on

Shorty, whose face had been scratched y a bullet, took little Pete by the hand. "Now, run for it, my boy, as you never run before in your life. Hold on to your gun." There was a wild rush, through a torrent of bullets, across the cleared space, and as he jumped the fence. Si was rejoiced to see his squad all following him, with Shorty dragging little Pete in the rear.

They had scarcely struck the ground be-yond, when it shook with the crash of artilery on the knoll above, and six charges of double canister tore wickedly into the surg-ing mass of rebel cavalry.

"The Double Canister Battery got up jest "Scarcely," answered Shorty. "Look over there."

A squad of rebels were riding swiftly up

in the nick o' time," gasped Snorty, as he shoved little Pete down behind a big log. "Shan't I shoot him?" asked the nervous little Pete, lifting his gun to his face. "I'm glad the brigade wasn't a mile off." 'It generally does, though. "No, no; give him a show for his life." Si, listening with satisfaction to the ong line of rifles singing tenor to the heavy bass of the cannon.
"Capt. McGillicuddy," said the Colonel, "It'd be murder to shoot him now." Gi

"I ordered you to develop the enemy's strength. Has it occurred to you that you somewhat overdid the thing?" (To be continued.)

EVANS MUST GO.

The Following Resolutions Were Unanimously Adopted by the Post Named. HEADQUARTERS JOHN F. RUCKLE POST.

165, G.A.R., DEPARTMENT OF INDI-ANA, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 3, 1889. Whereas at the Department of Indiana Encampment, held at Columbus, Ind., in 1898, and reaffirmed at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1899, by the same body, a resolution was adopted relating in part to the administration of the Pension Department, whereby many just claims of veterans are being long delayed or are unjustly rejected altogether, which resolution mildly protested against some objectionable methods practiced by said administration, and recommending a said administration, and recommending a more liberal construction and a more rigid execution of the Pension laws, as they exist, by which honest claims could be more readily and equitably adjusted to water nonest claims could be more dily and equitably adjudicated; and ther.

further,
That any Commissioner of Pensions who
That any Commissioner of Pensions whose

That any Commissioner of Pensions who should prove recreant to said laws, or whose acts should be inimical to the veterans interest, should not be retained in said office; and

Whereas a general complaint continues throughout the country of such abuses and others more intensified, demanding a speedy change which shall guarantee a more equitable administration of the Pension Department: Therefore, be it

Resolved by John F. Ruckle Post, in Post assembled, That we hereby denounce, in unqualified terms, the unjustifiable methods now practiced by the United States Pension Bureau, which results in the most unjust treatment of the veterans and nost unjust treatment of the veterans and seroes of the civil war, and of their widows and orphans, and that we earnestly request of Comrade William McKinley, President of the United States, the immediate removal

"Them ain't many for cavalry," said of the United States, the immediate removal Shorty, as he and Si deployed the boys behind fence-corners, and instructed them to missioner of Pensions.

Signed, JOHN H. KILLE, Commander, JAMES KING, Adjutant. "Sargint, see there, and there," shouted

as a class.